

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 14 October 1957		2. LOCATION San Diego, California		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 15/0300Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE Military & Civilian (CAA)		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION unknown		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE see below	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING One bright light, alternating from blue-white to orange-red. Object was seen stationary, then moving fast in a Westerly direction.			11. COMMENTS Arcturus in position of reported light (bearing 220°) at about 05° elev and setting at 1920. Distortion of light & changing colors attributed to probable inversion off coast. That Arcturus was the object is further indicated by the fact that the pilots could not close on the object. Its jumping around & the spurious radar returns caused by inversion or other WX conditions conclusive to distortion of atmospheric optics. Sighting was of rather short duration & Arcturus set at about the time of obj's disappearance.		

ASTRONOMY

See Fall Constellations

Some characteristic fall constellations are visible in the southern sky during October, which also brings an unusual solar eclipse visible only from Antarctica.

By JAMES STOKLEY

► **ALTHOUGH** the autumn skies do not have the brilliance of those of winter, there are some interesting and characteristic constellations which now shine in the south.

These appear on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they appear about ten o'clock, your own kind of standard time—add one hour for daylight saving time—at the first of October; nine o'clock at the middle of the month and eight o'clock at the end.

High in the southern sky are the four stars marking the great square in Pegasus, the winged horse. Actually, only three of these are in Pegasus; Alpheratz, the one in the upper left-hand corner, is in the neighboring group of Andromeda, the chained lady. Diagonally opposite is Markab, which is in the horse's neck, as the figure was drawn on the old star maps.

The row of stars extending downward and to the right from Markab form the head. The stars extending westward from the upper right-hand corner are his forefeet, for the animal is shown upside-down!

If you follow downward the line of the right side of the square, you will come to a bright star, low in the south, which is called Fomalhaut, and is part of Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish. This is about as high as it ever gets, in our northern latitudes.

That is why it is represented by the symbol for a second-magnitude star, even though it is of the first magnitude, according to the system whereby the astronomer reckons star brightnesses. Because it is so low, its light has to pass through a greater thickness of the earth's atmosphere than if it were higher in the sky.

The symbols on our maps show the stars as they appear and they are only shown with their full brightness when they are fairly high.

Constellations of the Zodiac

Just below the square we find Pisces, the fishes, which is one of a row of constellations extending diagonally across the southern sky, down to the southwestern horizon. The others are Aries, the ram; Aquarius, the water-carrier; Capricornus, the sea-goat, and Sagittarius, the archer.

These are constellations of the zodiac; another is Taurus, the bull, low in the northeast. Beyond Sagittarius, and visible earlier in the evening than the times for which the maps are drawn, is Scorpius, the scorpion, also a zodiacal constellation.

The zodiac is the path through which the sun, moon and planets seem to move, and

at present Venus is in Scorpius. It sets, at the beginning of October, about an hour and three-quarters after the sun, but by the end of the month it remains above the horizon for nearly two and a quarter hours after sunset.

Of magnitude minus 3.7, Venus is far brighter than any other star or planet, so there is no difficulty in finding it.

Another planet, Saturn, is in the same part of the sky. Although of the first magnitude, it is less than a sixtieth as bright as Venus. At the beginning of October, Venus is to the west of Saturn. Moving eastward, it passes Saturn on Oct. 20.

The other naked-eye planets (Mercury, Mars and Jupiter) are now all so nearly in the same direction as the sun that they are not visible.

Returning to the stars, we find that some of the brightest of those now visible appear to the right of Pegasus. High in the west is Cygnus, the swan, with first-magnitude Deneb. Just below this star is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. To the left of Lyra is Aquila, the eagle, with the star called Altair.

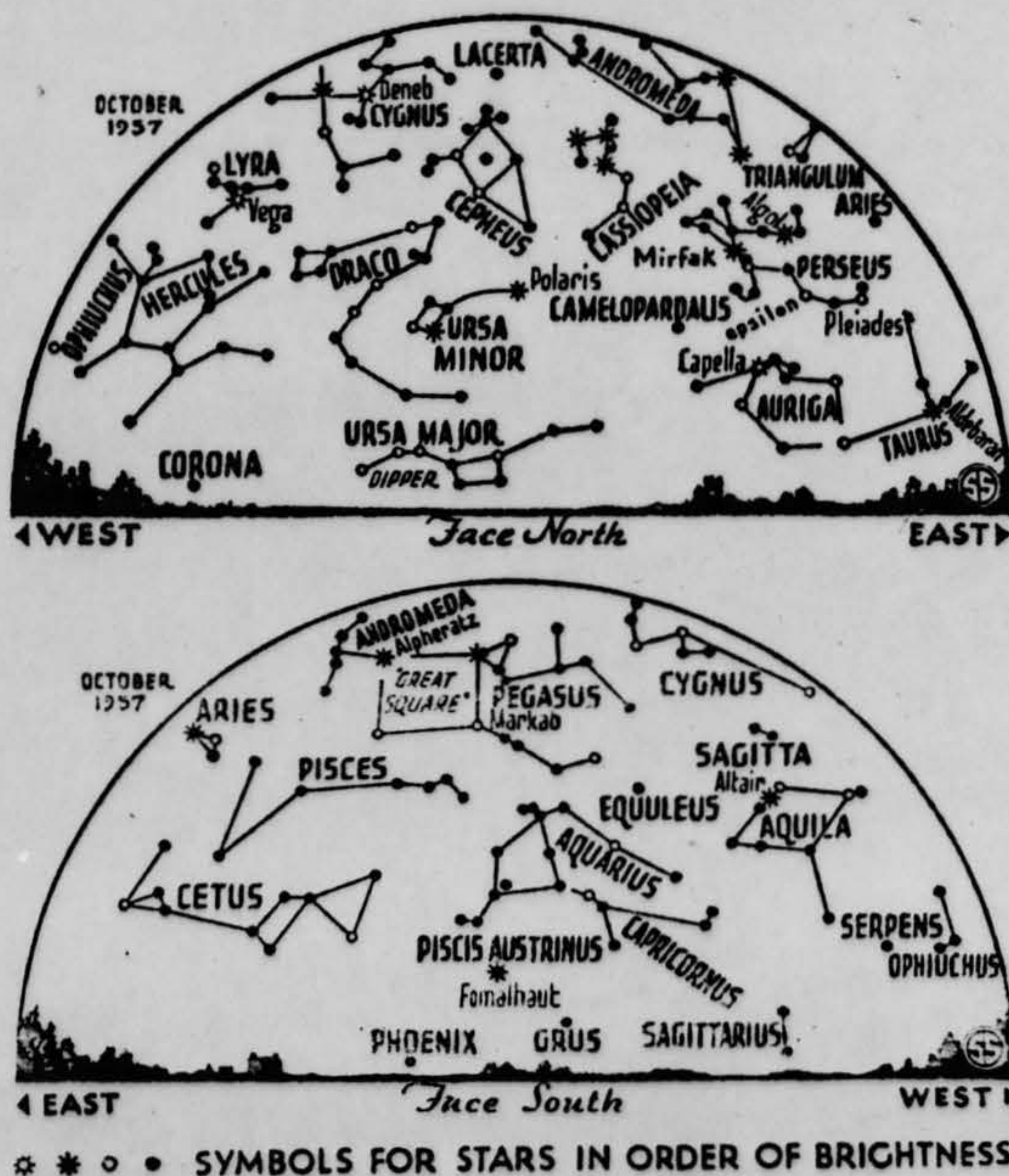
Now moving over to the east we find, near the horizon at the map-times, brilliant Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer. To the right is part of Taurus, the bull, with a reddish star called Aldebaran. Both of these belong to that brilliant array of stars which will be so prominent to the south during winter evenings.

On the celestial program for October there is an eclipse of the sun, but almost the only people to see it will be the members of the scientific parties located in Antarctica, making observations in connection with the current international Geophysical Year.

An eclipse of the sun occurs when the moon passes between sun and earth, so that the lunar shadow falls on our planet.

This shadow has two parts: the umbra, or inner shadow, where the moon completely hides the sun, and the outer penumbra, from which the lunar disc would only partially cover the sun's face. Where the umbra reaches, an eclipse is total; from the penumbra only a partial eclipse may be observed.

During the night of Oct. 22, by U. S. time, most of Antarctica, the southern tip of Africa, and the southernmost parts of Madagascar and New Zealand, as well as a large portion of the Indian Ocean, will be covered by the penumbra, so that a partial eclipse of the sun will be observed from these regions.



ROADS, RAILS & WATERWAYS: The Army Engineers and Early Transportation—Forest G. Hill—*University of Oklahoma Press*, 248 p., illus., \$4.00. The Army Corps of Engineers, although founded for military defense, laid the important base for early transportation in this country.

A SHORT COURSE IN QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS—Hobart H. Willard, N. Howell Furman and Egbert K. Bacon—*Van Nostrand*, 2d ed., 243 p., illus., \$4.25. Presenting the subject in an introductory form that may be covered in a one-semester course.

SOLID STATE PHYSICS: Advances in Research and Applications, Volume 4—Frederick Seitz and David Turnbull, Eds.—*Academic*, 540 p., illus., \$12.00. Research is progressing so rapidly in this field that it is planned to publish two new volumes each year.

TEN MILES HIGH, TWO MILES DEEP: The Adventures of the Piccards—Alan Honour—*Whittlesey House*, 206 p., illus. with photographs and with line drawings by Charles Geer, \$3.00. A book for young people telling the true life story of the twin brothers, Swiss scientists, who explored the depths of the sea and the upper reaches of the sky.

TETRAHEDRON: The International Journal of Organic Chemistry, Vol. 1, No. 1—Sir Robert Robinson and R. B. Woodward, Co-Chairmen—*Pergamon Press*, 158 p., illus., paper, when certified for personal use \$9.80 per year, libraries and institutions \$17.00. Contributions will be presented in one of three languages, English, French or German. Intended to cover all aspects of organic chemistry whether theoretical or applied.

A TEXTBOOK OF DAIRY CHEMISTRY—Edgar R. Ling—*Philosophical Library*, 3d ed. rev., illus., Volume One, Theoretical, 227 p., Volume Two, Practical, 140 p., \$12.00 per set. A text for students of agriculture and dairying based on a course of lectures delivered by the author at Midland Agriculture College, England.

Science News Letter, September 28, 1957

● RADIO

Saturday, Oct. 5, 1957, 1:30-1:45 p.m., EDT

"Adventures in Science" with Watson Davis, director of Science Service, over the CBS Radio Network. Check your local CBS station.

Two Science Talent Search winners and a National Science Fair finalist will discuss "How to Get Started on a Science Career."



Retractable Shaver Cord Caddy—\$2.00

DON'T GET YOURSELF IN A TANGLE! New Rolacord holds five feet of cord for your electric shaver, but you use only what you need. Extra cord stays in compact wall-plug roller. No dangling cord—no fraying from twisting. Cord automatically retracts back into this handy shaver caddy when not in use. Rolacord preserves wire . . . keeps it like new . . . saves folding or storing. Works with any electric shaver; plugs into any socket. Only \$2.00 plus 25¢ for mailing and handling. Dept. R-4, Howard Steven Co., 7015 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 28, Calif.

The umbra, however, will just graze the earth's atmosphere, barely touching it along the Antarctic coast, near Halley Bay, where a British expedition is located. Scientists there will be able to take advantage of this opportunity for some unique observations, if the weather is clear; if it is not, the eclipse should still be useful.

One important phase of the IGY program is concerned with the ionosphere, the layer of the atmosphere that reflects radio waves back to the ground, and is affected by the sun's radiation. When the moon cuts this off, important observations are expected.

Without traveling to Antarctica, anyone who can see the evening skies in October will be able to see another eclipse—not once but several times. This will be of the star called Algol, in the constellation of Perseus, the champion, which is seen in the northeast, just above Auriga.

Algol, also known as beta Persei, is the second brightest star in this constellation; the brightest is Mirfak, a little to the left. Ordinarily, Algol is of magnitude 2.06, while Mirfak is 1.80, or about 25% brighter.

Below Algol (under the letter P in Perseus) is the star called epsilon Persei, of magnitude 2.88, and Algol is about twice as bright.

However, if you look at these stars at about 9:07 p.m. on the evening of Oct. 18, you will find that their order of brightness has changed, and epsilon is about 50% brighter than Algol, which is now only a third as bright as it is normally. On the evenings of Oct. 19 and 20, Algol will shine with its normal brightness, but on the 21st, 2.87 days after its previous diminution in brightness, it will again have faded.

Actually, Algol is not a single orb, but consists of two stars revolving around the center of gravity of the pair. There are many binary stars of which this is true, but with an eclipsing binary the plane of revolution is nearly in line with the earth, and one star is much fainter than the other.

Thus, every 2 days 20 hours 49 minutes, the dark component of Algol passes partially in front of the bright one and produces an eclipse, which dims its light. It takes about ten hours for the complete passage of the dark star.

Celestial Time Table for October

Oct. EST

5	12:00 noon	Jupiter behind sun.
	5:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,200 miles.
8	4:42 p.m.	Full moon (Hunter's Moon).
13	3:30 a.m.	Algol at minimum.
16	12:19 a.m.	Algol at minimum.
	8:44 a.m.	Moon in last quarter.
18	9:07 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
20	7:00 a.m.	Venus passes Saturn.
21	8:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 224,400 miles.
	5:56 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
22	11:43 p.m.	New moon; total eclipse of sun, visible from Antarctica.
25	10:47 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
26	10:17 a.m.	Moon passes Venus.
30	5:48 a.m.	Moon in first quarter.

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three for PST.

Science News Letter, September 28, 1957

No Case Copy Only

Oct 57
NOV 16 1967

TDPT (UFO)/Maj Quintanilla/70916/mhs/16 Nov 67

UFO Observation, October 1957

Mr. [REDACTED]

New Haven, Connecticut 06512

Reference your recent correspondence on your unidentified observation of October 1957. We appreciated learning of your unusual experience and will file your report for information purposes. At this late date it would be impractical to undertake a detailed investigation. It is important that a witness report his observation as soon as possible to the nearest military installation. This enables Air Force analysts to perform a comprehensive investigation.

JAMES C. MANATT, Colonel, USAF
Director of Production

Cy to: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
New Haven, Conn 06511

COORDINATION:

TDPT (UFO) DATE _____

TDPT DATE _____

TDPT (UFO) OFFICIAL FILE CY

too old

~~_____~~
New Haven, Conn

Dear Sir,

If you would please, send me
a copy of your conclusion on my Uncle's
sighting.

I'm just as interested to find
out what my uncle as seen as he
is. Thankyou for attending to this
sighting.

Sincerely Yours,

~~_____~~

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

Friday Oct. 1957
Day Month Year
Exact Date unknown

2. Time of day:

11 00
Hour Minutes

(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.

3. Time Zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

State Nat'l Guard Armory Branford Conn.
Nearest Postal Address City or Town State or County

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration)

0 2 0
Hours Minutes Seconds

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain ☒
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

5.1 How was time in sight determined? Watch

5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes ☒ No _____

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY
a. Bright
b. Cloudy

NIGHT ☒
a. Bright ☒
b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

- a. None
- ☒ b. A few
- c. Many
- d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON (Circle One):

- a. Bright moonlight
- ☒ b. Dull moonlight
- c. No moonlight - pitch dark
- d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS (Circle One):

- ☒ a. Clear sky
- b. Hazy
- c. Scattered clouds
- d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER (Circle One):

- ☒ a. Dry
- b. Fog, mist, or light rain
- c. Moderate or heavy rain
- d. Snow
- e. Don't remember

10. The object appeared: (Circle One):

- ☒ a. Solid _____
- b. Transparent
- c. Vapor
- ☒ d. As a light — *Bottle*
- e. Don't remember

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? (Circle One):

- ☒ a. Brighter
- b. Dimmer
- c. About the same
- d. Don't know

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:

12. The edges of the object were:

- (Circle One): ☒ a. Fuzzy or blurred *Side View*
- b. Like a bright star
- ☒ c. Sharply outlined *Front View*
- d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

13. Did the object:

(Circle One for each question)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| a. Appear to stand still at any time? | Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | Don't know |
| b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time? | Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | Don't know |
| c. Break up into parts or explode? | Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | Don't know |
| d. Give off smoke? | Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | Don't know |
| e. Change brightness? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes | No | Don't know |
| f. Change shape? | Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | Don't know |
| g. Flash or flicker? | Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | Don't know |
| h. Disappear and reappear? | Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | Don't know |

14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

A 90° turn, Travelled approx. 40 ft and disappeared behind Building.

15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: *Building (Atlantic Wire Co.)*

16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

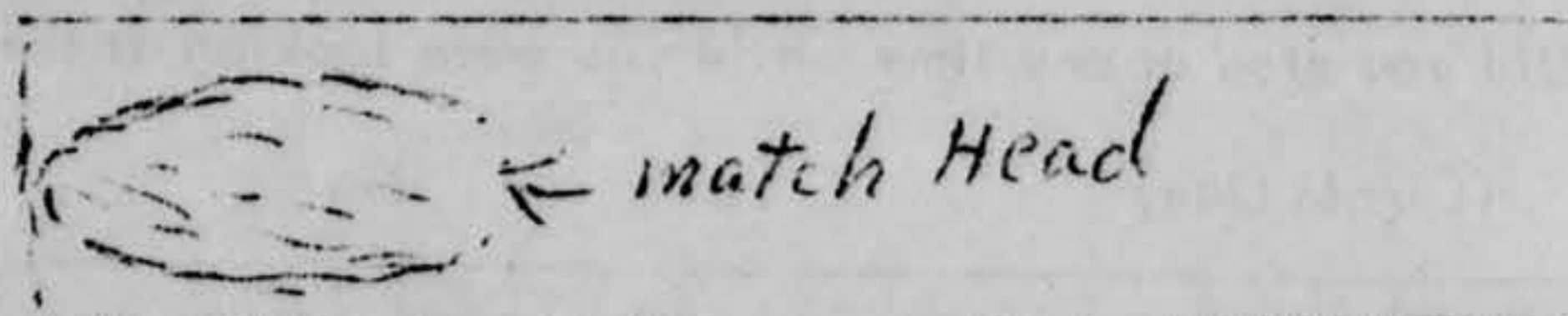
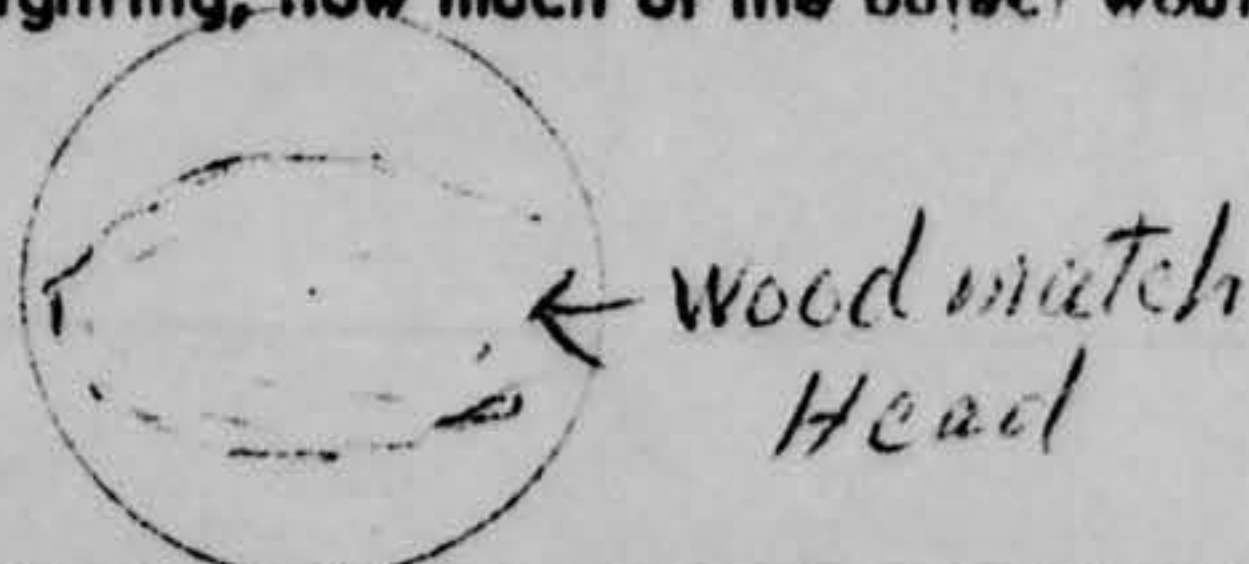
(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: _____

17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object:

a. Sound *No*

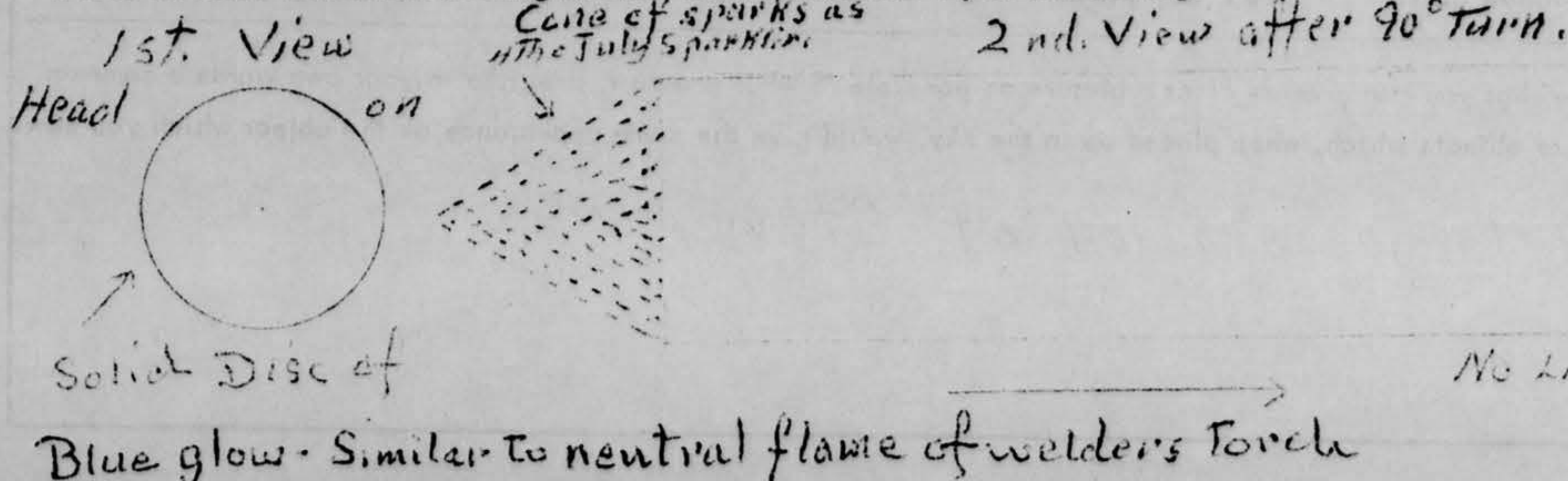
b. Color *Object was smoky grey*

18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?



19. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails.

Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.



20. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One)

☒ Yes

No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? 20 to 30 MPH

21. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One)

☒ Yes

No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? 1st view 1/4 mi. - after 90° turn 500 ft.

22. Where were you located when you saw the object?

(Circle One):

a. Inside a building

b. In a car

☒ c. Outdoors

d. In an airplane (type)

e. At sea

f. Other _____

23. Were you (Circle One)

☒ a. In the business section of a city? ☒ b. In the residential section of a city? } Combined

c. In open countryside?

d. Near an airfield?

e. Flying over a city?

f. Flying over open country?

g. Other _____

24. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

24.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)

a. North

c. East

e. South

g. West

b. Northeast

d. Southeast

f. Southwest

h. Northwest

24.2 How fast were you moving? _____ miles per hour.

24.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One)

Yes

No

25. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses

Yes

☒ No

e. Binoculars

Yes

☒ No

b. Sun glasses

Yes

☒ No

f. Telescope

Yes

☒ No

c. Windshield

Yes

☒ No

g. Theodolite

Yes

☒ No

d. Window glass

Yes

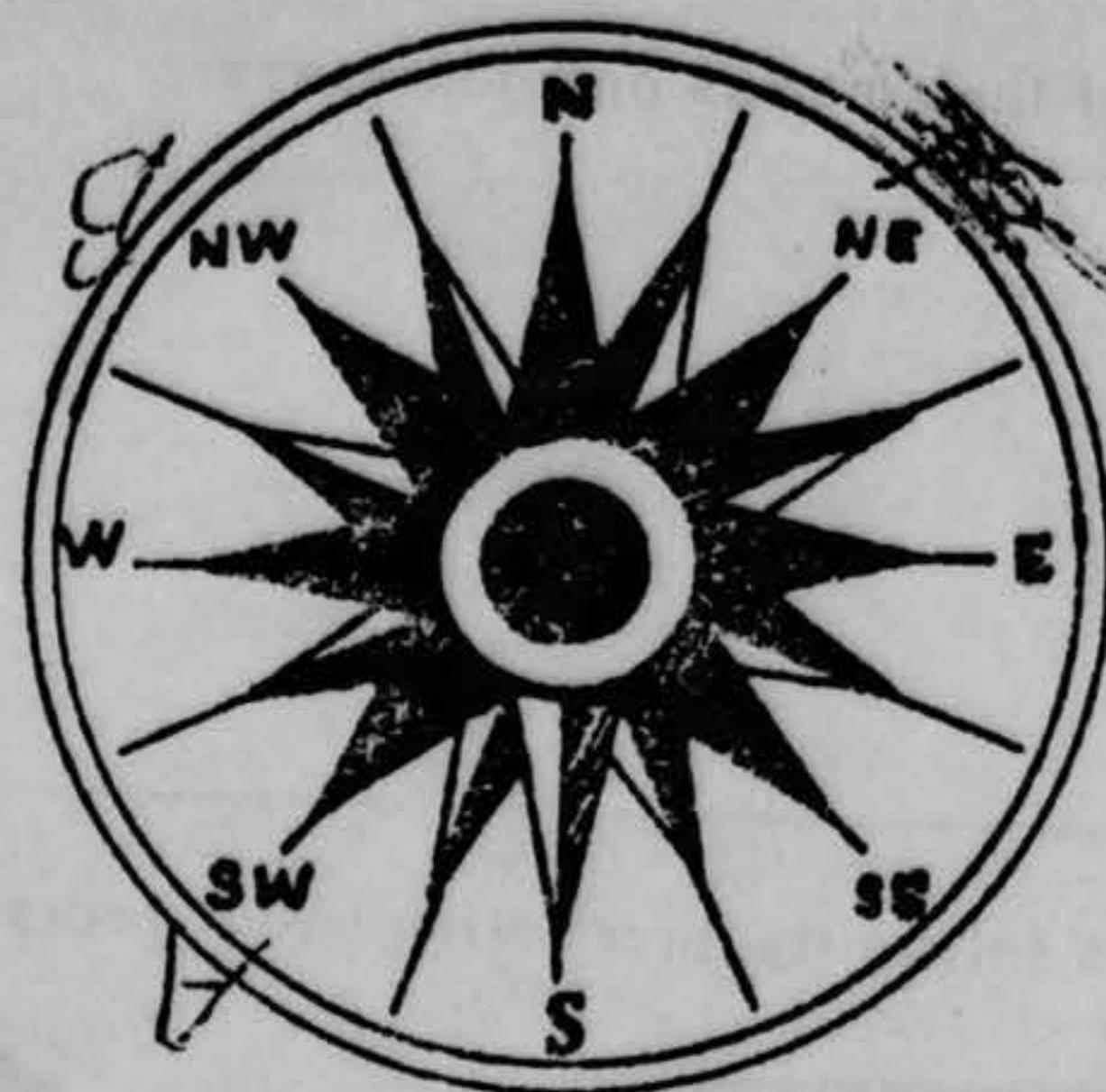
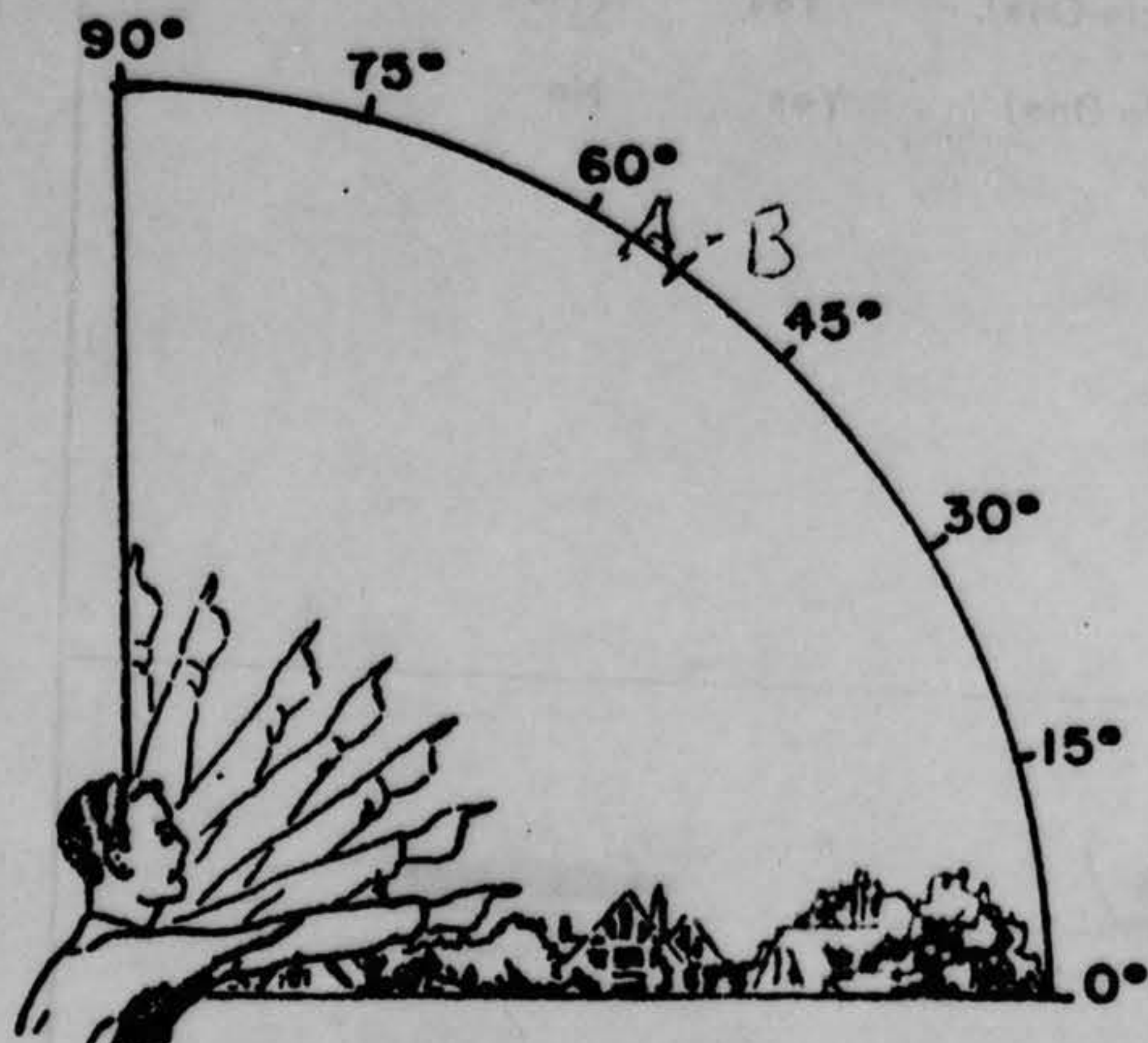
☒ No

h. Other _____

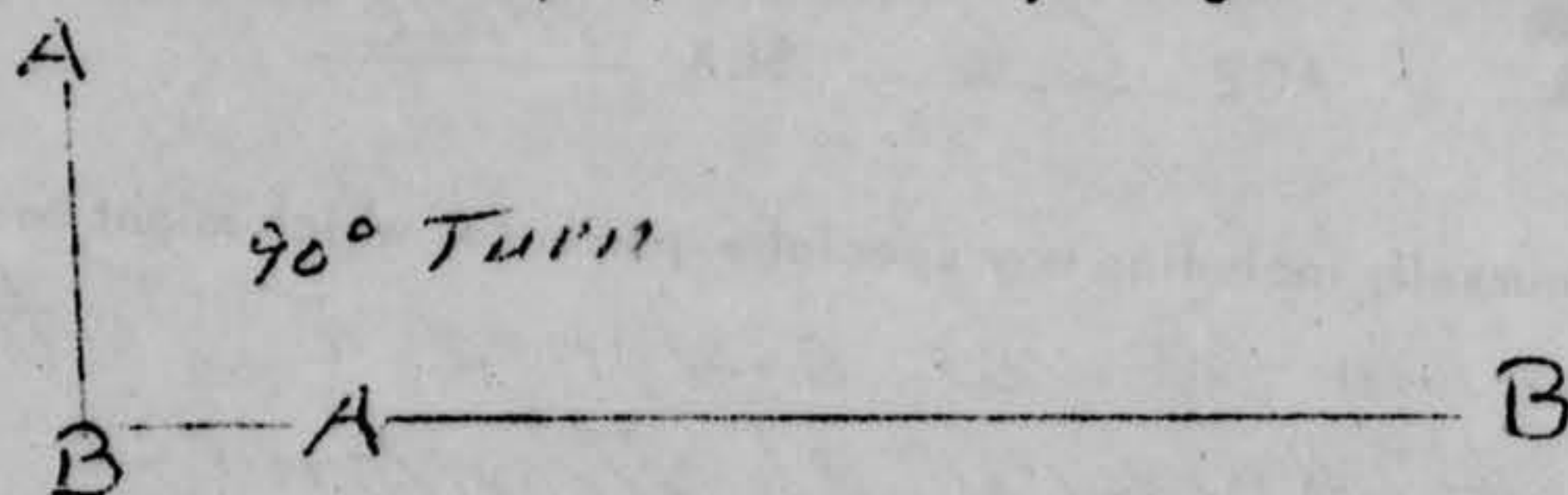
26. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

A large section of stove pipe.

27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *last* saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the compass where you *last* saw the object.



28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.



29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? None, only one.
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

P R I O R I T Y

16 OCT 57

BEP A 31

P 152348Z

FM AIRASRON TWO ONE

TO RJWPJB/CO TWO SEVEN AIRDEFDIV

INFO RBEPW/CNO

RBHPB/CINCPACFLT

ZEN/FAWTUPAC

REWDQ/COMNAVAIRPAC

NAVY GRNC

BT

REF CINCPACFLT INST 3820PT3 X UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT SIGHTED

151915U VIC NAS NORIS BY TOWER OPERATOR X APPEARED AS BRIGHT LIGHT

ALTERATING SPORATICALLY IN COLOR FROM BLUE WHITE TO ORANGE RED X

VS-21 AIRCRAFT TAKING OFF WAS VECTORED TOWARD OBJECT THEN MOTIONLESS

OVER PT LOMA AT EST 200 FT ALT X UPON APPROACH PILOT REPORTED

RAPID ACCELERATION OF OBJECT WESTWARD WITH HIGH SPEED RELATIVE TO

LIGHTS OF SAN DIEGO X AIRBORNE (RADAR) PICKED UP OBJECT AT 17 MILES

AND HELD CONTINUOUS CONTACT FOR 40 MILES CMM CLOSING TO 8 MILES

MINIMUM X OBJECT MAINTAINED 10 MILES SEPARATION FROM PURSUING

AIRCRAFT IN SPITE OF RADICAL POWER CHANGES AND DRIFTED ACROSS

CHASE PLANES COURSE AT SPEEDS EST BY PILOT TO BE IN EXCESS OF

1000 MPH X OBJECT DISAPPEARED AT POSIT BEARING 230 MAG 58 MILES

FROM PT LOMA X DETAILED NARRATIVE TO FOLLOW BY SPDLTR

BT

DIST 92 COG

SECNAV UNSECNAV 00 09 03 30 33 335C 05 55 06 JCS NAVAIDE

ARMY AF NIC CIA CG CR ASTSECNAV AIR FLAG PLOT CNO/OOD

DLVY NR 69 MOSSEY/JA

PGE 1 OF ONE

152348Z

- ① Insufficient data to properly evaluate
② ask for more detailed report. OK
OK (see attached memo in file)

30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location.

No

31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One)

Yes

☒ No

31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One)

Yes

No

31.2 Please list their names and addresses:

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME

Last Name

First Name

Middle Name

ADDRESS

Street

City

Zone

State

TELEPHONE NUMBER

AGE

SEX

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any special experience, which might be pertinent.

At the time of viewing I was assigned to Traffic control in front of Armory at Montowese St. Branford, Conn.

33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

Day

Month

Year

34. Date you completed this questionnaire:

15
Day

Oct.
Month

1967
Year

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

*The object was not a Blimp or conventional aircraft.
There were no running lights or range lights.*

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

4 October, ~~1956~~ 1957
Newport, Oregon

Source: Space Craft Digest, Spring 1958

OCTOBER 4th 1957. TOLEDO, OREGON, Rufus B. Wood, (excerpt from letter) "... two nights ago Newport (Ore.) people reported seeing about 20 flying objects make a complete turn over the city at about 10:30PM. a large object with fire all over it came down out of the clouds made a turn and flew up the coast."

No Case (Information Only)

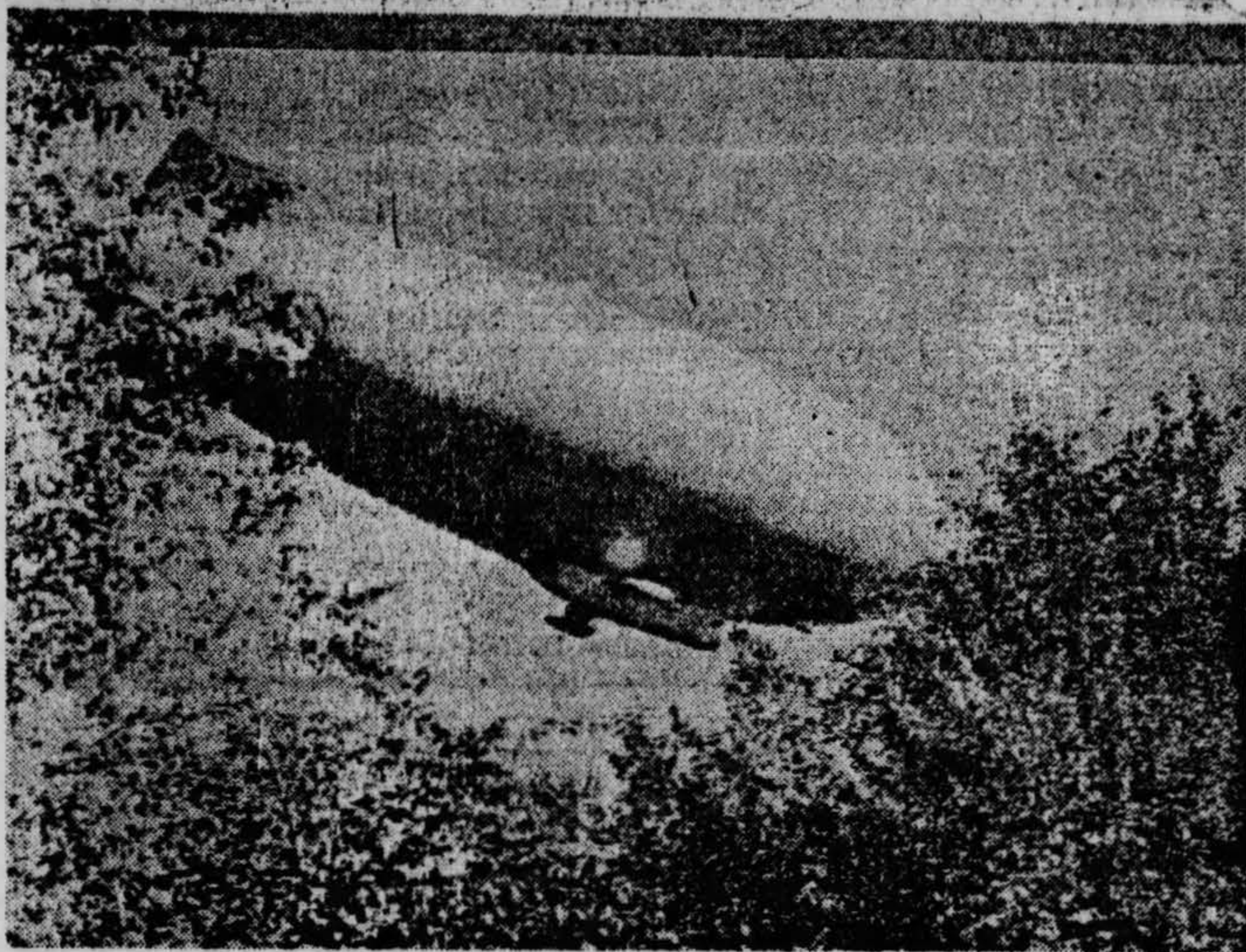
4 October 1957
Japan

CSI Angel Hair & Gossamer: Japanese UFOlogists say X-ray diffraction proved residue from October 4 angel-hair fall was not spider web. CSI now has an apparently similar specimen of "gossamer" from Portales, N.M., fall of October 24, 1957.

5 OCT 57

WOOSTER, OHIO

Page 10



Staff Photos by Sam Marshall and John Beaber

A U.S. Navy radar blimp aiding in the search for one of three Uniontown (O.) bank robbers skims a wooded area on the Portage-Summit County line.

Wooster Daily Record

5 OCT 57

PILOTS SPOT A PSEUDO-SPUTNIK

(Note: A large percentage of the early "sightings" of the Russian satellite were wholly spurious. For people unaccustomed to looking at the sky, high-flying jets probably accounted for most of the mistakes; but some reports, especially those from more experienced observers, were undoubtedly saucer sightings. The following case appears to be a pretty clear-cut example.)

October 8, 1957. Veteran Pan-American pilot Joseph L. Flynn, arriving in a DC-7C from Paris, reported that he and his co-pilot saw what they at first believed was the first Sputnik. The plane passed over Boston at 7 a.m.; about five minutes later, co-pilot William Box called Capt. Flynn's attention to a "bright silver object" to the right of the plane. Their altitude was 14,000 feet; speed 310 mph; heading 235° true (southwest). The object, described as brighter and larger than Venus, appeared to the west of them, about 40° to the right of the plane, and moved on a horizontal path toward the south. It seemed to be about 15° above the horizon, and maintained approximately the same elevation as long as it was in view. At this same time the sun was rising, behind and to the left of the aircraft.

The object was in view for about five minutes as it moved to a point almost directly ahead of the plane, before disappearing. Although the witnesses were uncertain about the manner of disappearance of the object, it was presumed to have been lost from view in a layer of thin cirrus clouds. The long duration rules out any possibility of a meteor. "Sputnik" was also ruled out when they learned that the satellite passed over Boston just an hour later, at 8:05 a.m. Since the period of the satellite is 96 minutes, it was nowhere near New England at 7:05 a.m. Both pilots have expressed skepticism about flying saucers, but they admit that the object they saw appears to be unidentified.

The observation was mentioned in all N.Y.C. afternoon papers for October 8, and in all morning papers for October 9. Additional details were obtained from Mr. Box by CSI member and researcher Herman Mitchell; although Mr. Box declined to make any statements to the press, we are obliged to him for permitting us to use the information he gave us.

O, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1957

"Ball Of Fire"—Or Something—Over Dayton

Area skies were full of mystery last night as Daytonians reported seeing everything from "a giant ball of fire" to "a bluish-white thing floating down."

Even Kenneth Kissell, chairman of the satellite tracking project here, saw something as Dayton's Moonwatch team prepared to go through a practice drill at civil defense headquarters.

The volunteer sky scanners have stepped up their practices as they have been alerted that the baby Russian moon may pass over the Dayton area about twilight within the next few days.

Kissell said he was standing on the front steps at civil defense headquarters when he saw something which "might be a skyhook balloon on the western horizon. There was no apparent motion."

The Moonwatch leader said, "I don't think it had anything to do with the satellite, but I can't explain what it was."

A spokesman for Wright-Patterson Air Force base could shed no light on the situation

other than to explain that the word "sputnik," popularized throughout America this week comes from the Russian "iskustvennyi sputnik zemli" and means "artificial fellow traveler around the earth."

At the Vandalia weather station, the possibility that the apparition might be a weather balloon was discounted "unless one floated in from Peoria or Chanute Field, Ill."

A balloon was sent up at the local weather station about 4 p.m. to the east, but all persons who saw something last night saw it to the west.

In the meantime, reports like these were received at The Journal Herald:

5:30-6 p.m.—"The boys" at the Producer Oil station, 5425 West Third street, reported seeing something "that looked

like a long light about three feet long traveling slowly in a westerly direction. It could have been a comet..."

6:10 p.m.—Oscar Mauch, city commission clerk, was driving west on Patterson road when he saw "something the color of the moon high in the western sky and dropping. It was rectangular in shape and traveling slowly..."

6:22 p.m.—Anthony Jernee, Wright-Patterson Air Force base fireman, was "coming up a flight line when I saw a red object going west into the sun. It was visible for 4 or 5 minutes..."

6:22 p.m.—Wilbur Kaffenberger of Trotwood: "My wife Vera and I were going west on Shiloh Springs road when just above the horizon we saw something orange that seemed

to be going in a northwest direction. Then it disappeared..."

6:30 p.m.—Phil Britton was going along Huffman avenue when he saw "a ball of fire about the size of a large television set" in the southwest sky. It was falling to the ground slowly.

7:50 p.m.—Howard Horron of 857 Woodhill road sighted from a hill above Wright-Patterson a "bluish-white thing floating down in the sky going northwest. It looked a lot like a flare falling in an arc... It might have been a meteorite."

In the meantime, similar reports around the nation were being explained—but unofficially—as "meteorites," the "Giacobinid comet," or the nose of the rocket that fired Russia's "sputnik."

Miami Will Host

13 October 1957
Long Island City, New York

SPACE "CATERPILLAR" LAYS EGG

October 13, 1957: Shortly after midnight on this clear Sunday morning, Mrs. Sophie Rashkoff and Mr. Armand du Puy, in Long Island City, noticed a very large white light in the west-northwest, about 25° above the horizon. It was certainly no heavenly body, for it was horizontally elongated, in length about the diameter of the moon, and resembled a "caterpillar", with a dark dot on each "segment." This "caterpillar" was shrinking and stretching, contracting and expanding, and

dancing about the sky in a small area. Its color constantly fluctuated between white, blue, green, and yellow, with flashes of red, but blue and green were the predominant colors. For a period of five minutes there was an appearance of yellow rays emanating from the left-hand end of the object. At one time, the object was seen to "shake itself", and then a red ball of considerable size--"about the size of a red stop light"--dropped out of its bottom, trailing "reddish-gray mist". This red object went dark as it fell, and disappeared. Altogether the "caterpillar" was watched for half an hour, and was still performing in the same spot when the witnesses stopped watching it. (Source: personal conversation with Mrs. Rashkoff, the mother of CSI member Benjamin Rashkoff.)

Comment: The blue-white star Vega, second only to Sirius in brilliance, was in the position indicated, and both the dancing motions and the prismatic colors are reminiscent of a twinkling star. But it seems inconceivable that the rest of the description could possibly be applied to a star by anyone; so this extraordinary observation is evidently an authentic one.

15 - 25 OCTOBER 1957 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
15	Ft Lauderdale, Florida	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
15	San Antonio, Texas	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
15	La Jolla, California	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
16	Almogordo, New Mexico	Military	Other (Lenticular Cloud)
17	Green Bay, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Balloon
17	Greenville, Mississippi	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
18	Lackland AFB, Texas	Military	Satellite (SPUTNIK ROCKET)
18	Avon Park, Florida	Military	Astro (METEOR)
18	Odebolt, Iowa	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
18	Benson, Arizona	[REDACTED] (PHOTO)	Other (ARTIFICIAL METEOR)
19	Ardmore, Pennsylvania	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
19	Mildenhall, England	[REDACTED] (Vis & RADAR)	1. Vis: Astro (VENUS) 2. Rad: Aircraft
19	Brooklyn, New York	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
19	Long Island, New York	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
20	Washington, D. C.	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
20	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Balloon
21	N. Luffingham, England	Mil (Air & Radar)	Insufficient Data
21	Neptune, New Jersey	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
21	Kennesaw, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Other (SEARCHLIGHT)
22	Wiesbaden, Germany	Military (RADAR)	Other (ANOMALOUS PROP)
22	Atlantic (W of Portugal)	Venezuelan Aircraft	Astro (METEOR)
22	Haviland, Kansas	Fruit	Insufficient Data
23	Teheran, Iran	Military	Other (CONTRAILS)
23	Mannasquam, New Jersey	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
23	Polk County, Florida	Multi (CONGRESSIONAL)	Balloon
23	St Louis, Missouri	[REDACTED] TAPE	Balloon
23	Ovalde, Texas	[REDACTED]	Balloon
23	Atlanta, Georgia	Military	Aircraft
23	Fall City, Texas	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
23	Corpus Christi, Texas	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
24	N Hollywood, California (CASE MISSING)	Military	Balloon
23	Red Oak, Georgia (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	Insufficient Data
24	Phillips, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
25	Kodiak, Alaska	Military	Balloon
25	Bismarck, North Dakota	[REDACTED]	Balloon
25	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Oct	Universe	Science News Ltr	
Oct	South Lee, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
Late Oct	Fiji Island	Newsclipping	
15	Barnardsville, New Jersey	Newsclipping	
18	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Newsclipping	
19	Fairfax, Virginia	Newsclipping	
22	Dayton, Ohio	Newsclipping	
24	Portales, New Mexico	Newsclipping	

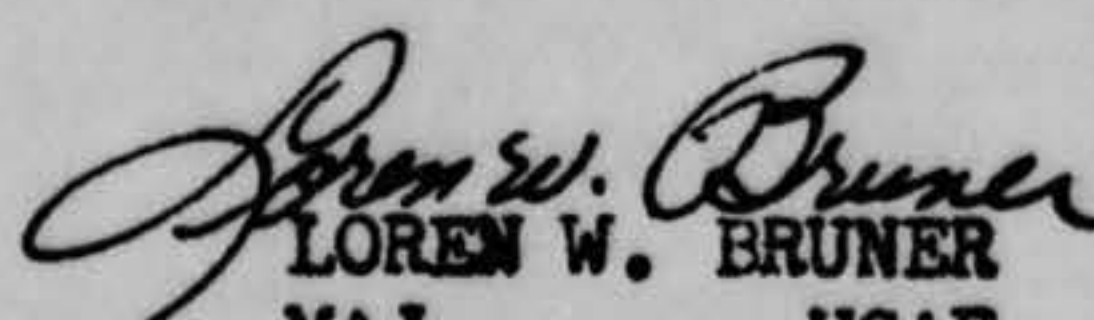
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~~Unclassified~~
(CLASSIFICATION)

COUNTRY U.S.	REPORT NO. OI-03-57	(LEAVE BLANK)
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT		
SUBJECT Unidentified Flying Object		
AREA REPORTED ON San Diego, California	FROM (Agency) 27th Air Div (Def) Norton AFB, Calif	
DATE OF REPORT 23 October 1957	DATE OF INFORMATION 14 October 1957	EVALUATION
PREPARED BY (Officer) Loren W. Bruner, Maj, USAF	SOURCE Lt Allen L. Ries, USN, AIRASRON 21	
REFERENCES (Control number, directives, previous report, etc., as applicable)		

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)

Inclosed UFOB report is forwarded. Inclosure 1 was received at this headquarters on 15 October 1957 with insufficient information to warrant an electrical report.


LOREN W. BRUNER
MAJ, USAF
Dir of Intelligence

2 INCL.

- 1 Cy of TWX from Air Anti-Submarine Squadron 21
- 2 Cy of Speedletter

DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR

2 Cys ADC



Department of the Air Force
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
Washington

The Inspector General USAF
18th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
Chell Air Force Station, Maywood, California

18D 24-0-461

28 October 1957

SPOT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Object

TO: Commander
Air Defense Command
Ent Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

1. The attached copy of letter concerning an unidentified flying object, dated 17 October 1957, received from the Eleventh Naval District Intelligence Office is forwarded for your information and any action deemed appropriate.

2. This office contemplates no investigation in this matter unless specifically advised, since the Naval Intelligence Office advises that a full report of the S2F pilot's experience is being submitted.

1 Incl. a/s

F. P. Dunnington Jr.
F. P. DUNNINGTON JR.
Colonel, USAF
District Commander

cc: Dir OSI
Comdr March AFB

ADODI-B

1st Ind

21 NOV 1957

Headquarters Air Defense Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado

TO: Commander, Air Technical Intelligence Center, ATTN: AFCIN-4EL4,
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Check for other RPT. R. JH

1 Incl
n/c

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
(AFR 190-16)



DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

ROOM 200 BROADWAY PIER
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:
NDLL-322Y-CWW/tpb
Ser 1141/32
17 October 1957

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

From: District Intelligence Officer, Eleventh Naval District
To: Detachment Commander, 18th District OSI (IG) USAF
733 Eighth Avenue, San Diego 1, California

Subj: Unidentified flying object; report of

Ref: (a) OPNAV INST 3820.0 of 10 Nov 55

1. The following information was obtained from Vyril E. EWING, AC/3, 374 00 21, USN; section leader of Air Control Section #3, Naval Air Station, North Island. It is forwarded to your office in accordance with instructions set forth in reference (a) for information and any further action you may deem appropriate.
2. On the evening of 14 October, EWING was on duty in the Air Control Tower atop Building 526, Naval Air Station, North Island. A few minutes before 1900 he noticed a bright, round, white light, about the size of a dime, bearing 210°T from the tower and approximately 300 feet above the Point Loma land mass. The object remained stationary in this position for approximately two minutes and then faded away ("got smaller and smaller"). One to two minutes later the object suddenly reappeared slightly to the north and a bit lower than before. Its appearance was the same except that it was a little brighter. It remained stationary at this new position for approximately two minutes and then once again faded away. It appeared for the third time about a minute later shifting its position again slightly to the north and down. The object's appearance was somewhat different than before. The bright light seemed to vary in intensity. Although it maintained its position the object seemed to wobble slightly. A halo encircled the upper half of the object. White remained the dominant color but EWING observed a bluish tint on one side of the object. He thought this bluish color to resemble exhaust from a jet.
3. EWING was not certain how long the object remained during its third appearance. He estimated one to two minutes. Neither could he tell how it disappeared because he was busy vectoring an aircraft (S2F) toward the object. In later conversation with the pilot of this aircraft, EWING learned that the S2F had gained radar contact with an object and had tracked it for some time. The S2F in question is part of VS-21 stationed on North Island. This office, in telephonic conversation with the Air Intelligence Officer of VS-21, learned that a full report of the S2F's experience is being made in accordance with existing CINCPACFLT instructions.

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ND11-3224-TN/tp
Ser 1111/32
17 October 1957

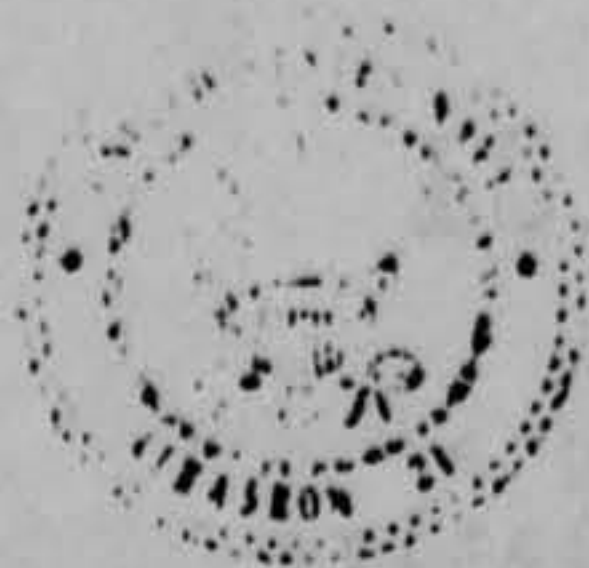
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4. EWING gave the following names of naval personnel who were in the tower at the time and observed the object. Douglas COWEN, MM/1, and Margaret DAVIS, AC/c, both assigned to Air Control Section #3.

5. The visibility during the sighting was good. Binoculars were used to observe the object.

L. F. KERRY
By direction

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



AIR ANTI-SUBMARINE SQUADRON TWENTY-ONE

C O FLEET POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:
FF12 VS21

ALR:hy

A9-8

Ser 1131

16 OCT 1957

SPEEDLETTER

From: Commanding Officer, Air Anti-Submarine Squadron TWENTY-ONE
To: Commander, 27 Air Defense Division, Norton Air Force Base,
San Bernardino, California

Subj: Supplemental report of unidentified flying object; forwarding of pilot's statement concerning

Ref: (a) CINCPACFLTINST 3820.3
(b) VS-21 msg 152348Z of OCT 1957 as mod by VS-21 msg 161821Z of OCT 1957

1. In accordance with reference (a), the basic report of the sighting of an unidentified flying object was submitted as reference (b).
2. To supplement reference (b), the following statement by the pilot that sighted and tracked an unidentified flying object on 14 October 1957 in the vicinity of U. S. Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California, is hereby submitted:

"At about 1900 PST, 14 October 1957, I was warming up S2F-1, Bureau Number 136623, at U. S. Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California, in preparation for a scheduled night flight. My crew included LTJG Glenn T. CONRAD, Jr., USN, 536710/1210, STANLEY, William E., 37245 16, A42, USN, radar operator; and COOLEY, William "P", 347 10 54, AF1, USN, ECM operator.

"During the engine turn-up we heard the tower operator make three calls to an unidentified aircraft in the vicinity of U. S. Naval Air Station, North Island, requesting his identity and intentions. We heard no replies.

"After completing our checks we taxied up to runway 29 and called for take-off clearance. The tower operator came back with the clearance and requested we maintain 200 feet after take-off and proceed to Point Loma to identify a stationary light in that area at the estimated altitude, bearing 210 mag. from the tower. The co-pilot and I observed this light from our position on the runway. *note*

"After take-off I turned outbound over the channel and climbed to 200 feet all the while keeping the light in view. My intention was to proceed seaward of the light so as to silhouette its airframe against the light of San Diego. However, when we drew

Incl 2

FE12/VS21
ALR:hy
A9-8
Ser 1131

15 OCT 1957

On Radar
abreast of it off our right wingtip we observed it undergoing a rapid acceleration away from us and to the west. I noted relative motion between it and the lights of San Diego. As our range opened the light began to alternately vary in color and intensity. The extremes were bright red and a blue white, with no regular period of change from one to the other.

"I turned west and assumed a heading of 230 mag. with the light then dead ahead. In about four or five minutes (warm-up time) our radar operator reported a target dead ahead at seventeen miles and above us. The weather was clear ahead and above, with a discernable horizon and low clouds 30 miles west. The stars were bright and clear but small and dim compared with the light we were following. During the chase there was always evident a relative motion between this object and the background of stars.

"From Point Loma on out the object climbed steadily and I followed in a gradual ascent at 140 knots IAS closing irregularly. At 4500 feet the object leveled off 12 miles ahead, and then drifted right 10 degrees in about five seconds. I turned right to 240 mag., leveled off and increased speed to 160 knots. The range closed to 10 miles and stabilized. After following for about three minutes at 10 miles I decreased speed to 120 knots but observed no range rate on radar. I then advanced speed to 180 knots IAS and still observed no range rate.

"The object in the meantime drifted 20 degrees to the left (220 mag.) in no more than 10 seconds, and then closed range to 8 miles in one rotation of the radar antenna (7.5 seconds) the range stabilized again at 8 miles and we began another gradual climb. At 8000 feet and about 40 miles from Point Loma the object leveled off and shortly after disappeared visually and on radar. Fifteen seconds later it reappeared visually but not on radar although the operator switched to sector scan and searched continuously. Note!

"Visual contact was maintained to a distance of 50 miles from Point Loma at which time the object faded from sight bearing 230 mag. 58 miles from Point Loma. I had tried unsuccessfully on the way out to contact the tower and at 50 miles with contact lost decided to break off and return to base so as to not penetrate the ADIZ.

"After landing I spoke by phone with the tower operator. His comments are better made in a separate statement, but he agreed the object he saw and sent me after was something other than a conventional aircraft."

... ..

1200